Rural uplift has become the fashion. The Viceroy is photographed with a stud bull, and on all sides the Government is anxious to further "rural schemes/' but these are often ineffectual because of the gap between the official and the peasant, and often they are an attempt to mitigate the present militant outlook of the peasant. But the Congress in office is carrying on this work, and it is to be hoped that it will be able to help the villager by gaining his confidence, for the Congress is closer to the people than any previous government has been. The U.P. Government has appointed a Rural Commissioner and budgeted for rural workers.

Co-operative societies have been started on a considerable scale, but they have met with difficulties, partly due to their being officially sponsored. They have not solved the problem of indebtedness; in one case I was told that the peasants preferred the moneylender, because he gave them a lower rate and was less stern in demanding the loan back. In any case the real problem is not only getting money, but paying it back! Official organisations cannot have the spirit which has made co-operation so successful in certain other countries. Much is said of Sir Daniel Hamilton's successful experiment at Gosaba in Bengal, but I have not been able to visit it. It must be said that the idea of cooperation has not yet "taken on." The peasant does not realise its advantages. Red-tape methods make it hard for him to get loans quickly and he is frightened by the strict rules for repayment. Unfortunately, co-operation in India has generally meant credit societies. Societies to improve output, to provide new methods, to effect sales might be more likely to attract the peasant. But so much depends upon the organisers.

Marketing is a crying need. The most serious weakness is transport. Railways in India have not been an unmixed